

## INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

### PRELIMS PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS AND ANALYSIS

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2018

#### **MODERN INDIA**

1. Regarding Wood's Dispatch, which of the following statements are true?
  1. Grants in –aid system was introduced.
  2. Establishment of Universities was recommended.
  3. English as a medium of instruction at all levels of education was recommended.Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
(a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1,2 and 3
2. In the Federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the
  - (a) Federal Legislature
  - (b) Governor General
  - (c) Provincial Legislature
  - (d) Provincial Governors
3. After the Santhal Uprising subsided, what was/were the measure/measures taken by the colonial government?
  1. The territories called 'Santhal Paraganas' were created.
  2. It became illegal for a Santhal to transfer land to a non-Santhal.Select the correct answer using the code given below:  
(a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Economically, one of the results of the British rule in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the
  - (a) Increase in the export of Indian handicrafts
  - (b) growth in the number of Indian owned factories
  - (c) commercialization of Indian agriculture
  - (d) rapid increase in the urban population
5. The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century were
  - (a) Raw cotton, oil-seeds and opium
  - (b) Sugar, salt, zinc and lead
  - (c) Copper, silver, gold, spices and tea
  - (d) Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium
6. Which one of the following is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha?
  - (a) Active all-India participation of lawyers, students and women in the National Movement
  - (b) Active involvement of Dalit and Tribal communities of India in the National Movement
  - (c) Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement
  - (d) Drastic decrease in the cultivation of plantation crops and commercial crops
7. He wrote biographies of the Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shiva and Shrikrishna; stayed in America for some time; and was also elected to the Central Assembly. He was
  - (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
  - (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
  - (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
  - (d) Motilal Nehru
8. Who among the following were the founders of the "Hind Mazdoor Sabha" established in 1948?
  - (a) B. Krishna Pillai, E.M.S. Namboodiripad and K.C. George
  - (b) Jayaprakash Narayan, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and M.N.Roy
  - (c) C.P.Ramaswamy Iyer, K.Kamaraj and Veeresalingam Pantulu
  - (d) Ashok Mehta, T.S. Ramanujam and G.G.Mehta

9. Which one of the following statements does **not** apply to the system of Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley?
- To maintain a large standing army at other's expense
  - To keep India safe from Napoleonic danger
  - To secure a fixed income for the Company
  - To establish British paramountcy over the Indian States
10. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?
- Charter Act of 1813
  - General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
  - Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only      (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
11. In 1920, which of the following changed its name to "Swarajya Sabha"?
- All India Home Rule League
  - Hindu Mahasabha
  - South Indian Liberal Federation
  - The Servants of India Society
12. Which among the following events happened earliest?
- Swami Dayanand established Arya Samaj.
  - Dinabandhu Mitra wrote Neeldarpon.
  - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote *Anandmath*.
  - Satyendranath Tagore became the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Services Examination.
13. With reference to educational institutions during colonial rule in India, consider the following pairs:
- | <i>Institution</i>             |   | <i>Founder</i>   |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Sanskrit College at Benaras | - | William Jones    |
| 2. Calcutta Madarsa            | - | Warren Hastings  |
| 3. Fort William College        | - | Arthur Wellesley |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2      (b) 2 only      (c) 1 and 3      (d) 3 only

### **ANCIENT INDIA**

14. With reference to Indian History, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?
- Avalokiteshvara
  - Lokesvara
  - Maitreya
  - Padmapani
15. With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to
- Buddhism
  - Jainism
  - Vaishnavism
  - Shaivism

### **MEDIEVAL INDIA**

16. Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India?
- Francois Bernier
  - Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
  - Jean de Thevenot
  - Abbe Barthelemy Carre

17. With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri
2. Red sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only      (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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### INDIAN ART & CULTURE AND HERITAGE

18. Consider the following statements:

**Tradition**

**State**

- |                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Chapchar Kut festival | – Mizoram |
| 2. Khongiom Parba ballad | – Manipur |
| 3. Thang- Ta dance       | – Sikkim  |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only      (b) 1 and 2      (c) 3 only      (d) 2 and 3

19. The well-known painting “Bani Thani” belongs to the

- (a) Bundi school      (b) Jaipur school      (c) Kangra school      (d) Kishangarh school

20. Consider the following pairs:

**Craft**

**Heritage of**

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Puthukkuli shawls    | - Tamil Nadu  |
| 2. Sujni embroidery     | - Maharashtra |
| 3. Uppada Jamdani saris | - Karnataka   |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only      (b) 1 and 2      (c) 3 only      (d) 2 and 3

21. With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kritis are devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishnan.
2. Tyagaraja created several new ragas.
3. Annamacharya and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.
4. Annamacharya kirtanas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkatesh

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only      (b) 2 and 4 only      (c) 1, 2 and 3      (d) 2, 3 and 4

2017

## **MODERN INDIA**

1. The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to
  - (a) Define the Jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
  - (b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
  - (c) Impose censorship on national press.
  - (d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.
2. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule?
  1. Lord Cornwallis
  2. Alexander Read
  3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 3 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events:
  1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
  2. Quit India Movement launched
  3. Second Round Table Conference

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 1-2-3                      (b) 2-1-3                      (c) 3-2-1                      (d) 3-1-2
4. In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to
  - (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
  - (b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments.
  - (c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
  - (d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.
5. Consider the following pairs:
 

1. Radhakanta Deb	– First President of the British Indian Association
2. Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty	– Founder of the Madras Mahajana Sabha
3. Surendranath Banerjee	– Founder of the Indian Association

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 3 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provide for
  - (a) The participation of workers in the management of industries.
  - (b) Arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes.
  - (c) An intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute.
  - (d) a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes
7. Consider the following statements:
  1. The Factories Act, 1881 was passed with a view to fix the wages of industrial workers to form trade unions.
  2. N.M Lokhande was a pioneer in organizing the labour movement in British India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## **ANCIENT INDIA**

1. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct?
  1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.

2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 and 3 only      (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

2. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
2. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only      (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

### **MEDIEVAL INDIA**

1. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya Kingdom?

- (a) Kakinada  
(b) Motupalli  
(c) Machilipatnam (Masulipatnam)  
(d) Nelluru

### **INDIAN ART & CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

1. The painting of Bodhisattva Padampani is one of the most famous and oft-illustrated paintings at

- (a) Ajanta  
(b) Badami  
(c) Bagh  
(d) Ellora

2. Consider the following pairs:

Traditions

Communities

- |                           |   |          |
|---------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Chaliha Sahib Festival | - | Sindhis  |
| 2. Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra   | - | Gonds    |
| 3. Wari-Warkari           | - | Santhals |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 and 3 only      (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) None of the above

3. With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements:

1. It is a song and dance performance
2. Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in the performance
3. It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3      (b) 1 and 3 only      (c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1 only

4. Which of the following is/are famous for Sun temples?

1. Arasavalli
2. Amarakantak
3. Omkareshwar

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 and 3 only      (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3



2016

### **ANCIENT INDIA**

1. Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka?  
(a) Georg Buhler (b) James Prinsep (c) Max Muller (d) William Jones
2. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:
  1. The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Hinayana sect of Buddhism.
  2. Bodhisattva is a compassionate one on his way to enlightenment.
  3. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs:
 

Term	Description
1. Eripatti	: Land, revenue from which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank
2. Taniyurs	: Villages donated to a single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
3. Ghatikas	: Colleges generally attached to the temples

 Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?  
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 only (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
4. Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty?  
(a) Swapnavasavadatta (b) Malavikagnimitra (c) Meghadoota (d) Ratnavali

### **MEDIEVAL INDIA**

1. Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijaynagar, consider the following statements:
  1. The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.
  2. Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally  
(a) Agriculturists (b) Warriors (c) Weavers (d) Traders
3. With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term 'Araghatta' refers to  
(a) bonded labour  
(b) land grants made to military officers  
(c) waterwheel used in the irrigation of land  
(d) wasteland converted to cultivated land

### **MODERN INDIA**

1. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?
  - (a) Introduction of Communalism into Indian Politics by Lord Minto
  - (b) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government.
  - (c) Foundation of Muslim League
  - (d) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress
2. The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War.
  - (a) India should be granted complete Independence.
  - (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
  - (c) India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the commonwealth
  - (d) India should be given Dominion Status
3. The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the  
(a) agitation against the Partition of Bengal

- (b) Home Rule Movement  
(c) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(d) visit of the Simon Commission to India
4. Satya Shodhak Samaj organized  
(a) a movement for upliftment of tribals in Bihar  
(b) a temple-entry movement in Gujarat  
(c) an anti-caste movement in Maharashtra  
(d) a peasant movement in Punjab
5. The Montague-Chelmsford proposals were related to  
(a) Social reforms  
(b) Educational reforms  
(c) Reforms in police administration  
(d) Constitutional reforms
6. Consider the following:  
Keshab Chandra Sen is associated with the establishment of which of the above?  
1. Calcutta Unitarian Committee  
2. Tabernacle of New Dispensation  
3. Indian Reform Association  
(a) 1 and 3 only      (b) 2 and 3 only      (c) 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

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### INDIAN CULTURE

1. With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and Epic tales was the profession of who of the following?  
(a) Shramana      (b) Parivraajaka      (c) Agrahaarika      (d) Maagadha
2. What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?  
1. Both were built in the same period  
2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.  
3. Both have rock-cut monuments.  
Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
(a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 3 only

- (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) None of the statements given above are correct.
3. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statement:
1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
  2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only      (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Consider the following pairs:
- | <b>Famous places</b> | <b>Region</b> |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bodhgaya          | : Baghelkhand |
| 2. Khajuraho         | : Bundelkhand |
| 3. Shirdi            | : Vidarbha    |
| 4. Nasik(Nashik)     | : Malwa       |
| 5. Tirupati          | : Rayalaseema |
- Which of the following pairs given above are correctly matched?
- (a) 1, 2 and 4      (b) 2,3,4 and 5      (c) 2 and 5 only      (d) 1, 3, 4 and 5

2015

### ANCIENT INDIA

1. Which of the following kingdoms were associated with the life of the Buddha?
1. Avanti      2. Gandhara
  2. Kosala      4. Magadha
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3      (b) 2 and 3 only      (c) 1, 3 and 4      (d) 3 and 4 only
2. With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?
- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar
  - (b) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli
  - (c) Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
  - (d) Varaha Image at Udayagiri

### MEDIEVAL INDIA

1. Consider the following:
- The arrival of Babur into India led to the
1. Introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
  2. Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
  3. Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 3 only      (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Who of the following founded a new city on the south undertook to rule his new kingdom as the agent of a deity to whom all the land south of the river Krishna was supposed to belong?
- (a) Amoghavarsha I      (b) Ballala II      (c) Harihara I      (d) Prataparudra II
3. Consider the following pairs:
- | <b>Medieval Indian State</b> | <b>Present Region</b> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Champaka                  | : Central India       |
| 2. Durgara                   | : Jammu               |
| 3. Kuluta                    | : Malabar             |
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2      (b) 2 only      (c) 1 and 3      (d) 3 only



## **MODERN INDIA**

1. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?
  1. It recommended a federal government
  2. It enlarges the powers of the Indian courts.
  3. It provides for more Indians in the ICS.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3                      (c) 1 and 3                      (d) none
2. With reference to Indian history, which of the following is/are the essential element/elements of the feudal system?
  1. A very strong centralized political authority and a very weak provincial or local political authority
  2. Emergence of administrative structure based on control and possession of land
  3. Creation of lord-vassal relationship between the feudal lord and his overlord
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of "moderates" and "extremists"?
  - (a) Swadeshi Movement
  - (b) Quit India Movement
  - (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
  - (d) Civil Disobedience Movement
4. With reference to Rowlatt Satyagraha, which of the following statements is/are correct?
  1. The Rowlatt Act was based on the recommendations of the 'Sedition Committee'.
  2. In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilize the Home Rule League.
  3. Demonstration Against the arrival of Simon Commission coincided with Rowlatt Satyagraha.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India?
  1. Dadabhai Naoroji
  2. G. Subramania Iyer
  3. R.C. Dutt
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. With reference to Congress Socialist Party, consider the following statements:
  1. It advocated the boycott of British goods and evasion of taxes.
  2. It wanted to establish the dictatorship of proletariat.
  3. It advocated separate electorate for minorities and oppressed classes.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 3 only                      (c) 1, 2 and 3                      (d) none
7. The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined
  - (a) The separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
  - (b) The jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
  - (c) The powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
  - (d) None of the above
8. Consider the followings statements:
  1. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was Sarojini Naidu.
  2. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Badruddin Tyabji.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Who of the following organized a march on the Tanjore coast to break the Salt Law in April 1930?
  - (a) V. O Chidambaram Pillai

- (b) C. Rajagopalachari  
(c) K. Kamaraj  
(d) Annie Besant

## INDIAN CULTURE

- Kalamkari painting refers to
  - A hand-painted cotton textile in South India
  - A handmade drawing on bamboo handicrafts in North-East India
  - A black-painted woollen cloth in Western Himalayan region of India
  - A hand-painted decorative silk cloth in North-Western India
- Which one of the following was given classical language status recently?
  - Odia
  - Konkani
  - Bhojpuri
  - Assamese
- Consider the following pairs:
 

Place of Pilgrimage	Location
1. Srisailem	: Nallamala Hills
2. Omkareshwar	: Satmala Hills
3. Pushkar	: Mahadeo Hills

 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

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## **INDIAN HISTORY PRELIMS 2019 BATCH**

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**2014**

## ANCIENT INDIA

- Which of the following Kingdoms were associated with the life of the Buddha?
  - Avanti
  - Gandhara
  - Kosala
  - Magadha
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.  
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4
- Which one of the following pairs does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy?
  - Mimamsa and Vedanta
  - Nyaya and vaisheshika
  - Lokayata and kapalika
  - Sankhya and Yoga

3. The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from
- Katha Upanishad
  - Chandogya Upanishad
  - Aitareya Upanishad
  - Mundaka Upanishad
4. With reference to Buddhist history, tradition and culture in India, consider the following pairs:

<b>Famous shrine Location</b>	<b>Famous shrine Location</b>
1. Tabo monastery and temple complex	Spiti Valley
2. Lhotsava Lhakhang temple, Nako	Zaskar Valley
3. Alchi temple complex	Ladakh

Which of the pairs given above is/ are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

### **MEDIEVAL INDIA**

- In medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara and pattakila' were used for
  - Military officers
  - Village headmen
  - Specialists in Vedic rituals
  - Chiefs of craft guilds
- Consider the following statements:
  - 'Bijak' is a composition of the teachings of Saint Dadu Dayal.
  - The Philosophy of Pushti Marg was propounded by Madhavacharya. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was
  - The mosque for the use of Royal Family
  - Akbar's private prayer chamber
  - The hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions
  - The room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs.

### **MODERN INDIA**

- The Radcliffe Committee was appointed to
  - Solve the problem of minorities in India
  - Give effect to the independence Bill
  - Delimit the boundaries between India and Pakistan
  - Enquire into the riots in East Bengal
- The Partition of Bengal made by Lord Curzon in 1905 lasted until
  - The First World War when Indian troops were needed by the British and the partition was ended
  - King George V arrogated Curzon's Act at the Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911
  - Gandhiji launched his Civil Disobedience Movement
  - The partition of India in 1947 when East Bengal became East Pakistan.
- The 1929 Session of Indian National Congress is of significance in the history of the Freedom Movement because the
  - Attainment of Self-Government was declared as the objective of the Congress.
  - Attainment of Poorna Swaraj was adopted as the goal of the Congress
  - Non-Cooperation Movement was launched

- (d) Decision to participate in the Round Table Conference in London was taken
4. The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a
- Revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco
  - Nationalist organization operating from Singapore
  - Militant organization with headquarters at Tashkent
  - Communist movement for India's freedom with headquarters at Tashkent
5. What was/were the object/ objects of Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)?
- To disclaim any intention to annex Indian States
  - To place the Indian administration under the British Crown
  - To regulate East India Company's trade with India
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only      (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3

## **INDIAN CULTURE**

1. With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Panchayatan' refers to
- An assembly of village elders
  - A religious sect
  - A style of temple construction
  - An administrative functionary.
2. Consider the following languages:
- Gujarati
  - Kannada
  - Telugu
- Which of the above has/have been declared as 'Classical Language/ languages' by the Government?
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 3 only      (c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Consider the following towns of India:
- Bhadrachalam
  - Chanderi
  - Kancheepuram
  - Karnal
- Which of the above are famous for the production of traditional sarees / fabric?
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 and 3 only      (c) 1, 2 and 3      (d) 1, 3 and 4
4. With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:
- Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
  - It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
  - It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
- (a) 1 only      (b) 1 and 2 only      (c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. Chaitra 1 of the national calendar based on the Saka Era corresponds to which one of the following dates of the Gregorian calendar in a normal year of 365 years?
- 22<sup>nd</sup> March (or 21<sup>st</sup> March)
  - 15<sup>th</sup> May (or 16<sup>th</sup> May)
  - 31<sup>st</sup> March (or 30<sup>th</sup> March)
  - 21<sup>st</sup> April (or 20<sup>th</sup> April)
6. With reference to India's culture and tradition, what is 'Kalaripayattu'?
- It is an ancient Bhakti cult of Shaivism still prevalent in some parts of South India
  - It is an ancient style bronze and brass work still found in southern part of Coromandel area
  - It is an ancient form of dance-drama and a living tradition in the northern part of Malabar
  - It is an ancient martial art and a living tradition in some parts of South India.
7. Consider the following pairs:
- Garba : Gujarat
  - Mohiniattam : Odisha



3. Yakshagas : Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above is / are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

8. With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs:

Famous work of Sculpture	Site
A grand image of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial Musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below	Ajanta
A huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar Incarnation) of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth From the deep and chaotic waters, Sculpted on rock	Mount Abu
"Arjuna's Penance" / "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders	Mamallapuram

9. A community of people called Manganiyars is well-known for their

- (a) Martial arts in North-East India  
(b) Musical tradition in North-West India  
(c) Classical vocal music in South India  
(d) Pietra dura tradition in Central India

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2013

### ANCIENT INDIA

1. Consider the following historical places:

1. Ajanta Caves
2. Lepakshi Temple
3. Sanchi Stupa

Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

2. With reference to the history of philosophical thought in India, consider the following statements regarding Sankhya school:

1. Sankhya does not accept the theory of rebirth or transmigration of soul.
2. Sankhya holds it is the self-knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
2. The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
3. At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3                      (c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

4. The Chinese traveller Yuan Chwang (Hiuen Tsang) who visited India recorded the general conditions and culture of India at that time. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The roads and river-routes were completely immune from robbery.
2. As regards punishment for offences, ordeals by fire, water and poison were the instruments for determining the innocence or guilt of a person.
3. The tradesmen had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3                      (c) 1 and 3                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

5. Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two?

- (a) Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
- (b) Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks
- (c) Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it.
- (d) There is no material difference between the two.

6. Which one of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?

- (a) The extinction of the flame of desire
- (b) The complete annihilation of self
- (c) A state of bliss and rest
- (d) A mental stage beyond all comprehension

7. Which of the following characterizes/characterize the people of Indus Civilization?

1. They possessed great palaces and temples
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2                      (b) 2 only                      (c) 1, 2 and 3                      (d) None of these

8. Which of the following statements is/are applicable to Jain doctrine?

1. The surest way of annihilating Karma is to practice penance.
2. Every object, even the smallest particle has a soul.
3. Karma is the bane of the soul and must be ended.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3                      (c) 1 and 3                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

## **MEDIEVAL INDIA**

1. Consider the following Bhakti Saints:

1. Dadu Dayal
2. Guru Nanak
3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

- (a) 1 and 3                      (b) 2 only                      (c) 2 and 3                      (d) 1 and 2

## **MODERN INDIA**

1. Annie Besant was
  1. Responsible for starting the Home Rule Movement
  2. The founder of the Theosophical Society
  3. Once the President of the Indian National Congress.Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below:  
(a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3                      (c) 1 and 3                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. The Ilbert Bill controversy was related to the
  - (a) Imposition of certain restrictions to carry arms by the Indians
  - (b) Imposition of restrictions on newspapers and magazines published in Indian languages
  - (c) Removal of disqualifications imposed on the Indian magistrates with regard to the trial of the Europeans
  - (d) Removal of a duty on imported cotton cloth
3. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were
  - (a) Directly elected by the people of those Provinces
  - (b) Nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
  - (c) Elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
  - (d) Selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters
4. The demand for the Tebhaga Peasant Movement in Bengal was for
  - (a) The reduction of the share of the landlords from one-half of the crop to one-third
  - (b) The grant of ownership of land to peasants as they were the actual cultivators of the land
  - (c) The uprooting off Zamindari system and the end of serfdom
  - (d) Writing off all peasant debts
5. The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because
  - (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
  - (b) Simon commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces
  - (c) There was no Indian member in the Simon Commission
  - (d) The Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country
6. Quit India Movement was launched in response to
  - (a) Cabinet Mission Plan
  - (b) Cripps Proposals
  - (c) Simon Commission Report
  - (d) Wavell Plan

## **INDIAN CULTURE**

1. In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called Tribhanga has been a favorite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?
  - (a) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck.
  - (b) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
  - (c) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
  - (d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feeling of love or eroticism

**2012**

## **ANCIENT INDIA**

1. With reference to the guilds (Shreni) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy, which of the following statements is/are correct?
  1. Every guild was registered with the central authority of the State and the king was the chief administrative authority on them.

2. The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild.
3. The guild had judicial powers over its own members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 3 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

2. With reference to the scientific progress of ancient Indian, which of the statements given below are correct?

1. Different kinds of specialized surgical instruments were in common use by 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.
2. Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.
3. The concept of sine of an angle was known in 5<sup>th</sup> century AD.
4. The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in 7<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 3 and 4 only                      (c) 1, 3 and 4 only                      (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. With reference to the history of ancient India, which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

4. Lord Buddha's image is sometimes shown with the hand gesture called 'Bhumisparsha Mudra'. It symbolizes

- (a) Buddha's calling of the Earth to watch over Mara and to prevent Mara from disturbing his meditation
- (b) Buddha's calling of the Earth to witness his purity and chastity despite the temptations of Mara
- (c) Buddha's reminder to his followers that they all arise from the Earth and finally dissolve into the Earth, and thus this life is transitory
- (d) Both the statements (a) and (b) are correct in this context

5. The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of

- (a) Bhakti
- (b) Image worship and Yajnas
- (c) Worship of nature and Yajnas
- (d) Worship of nature and Bhakti

## **MEDIEVAL INDIA**

1. The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are the
  - (a) three main racial groups of the Indian subcontinent
  - (b) three main linguistic divisions into which of the languages of India can be classified
  - (c) three main styles of Indian temple architecture
  - (d) three main musical Gharanas prevalent in India
2. With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices?
  1. Meditation and control of breath
  2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place
  3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

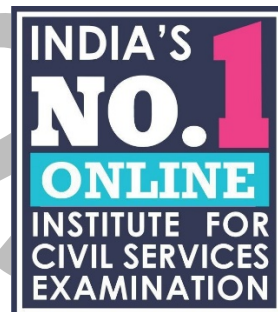
- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3



## **MODERN INDIA**

1. Consider the following:
  1. Assessment of land revenue on the basis of nature of the soil and the quality of crops
  2. Use of mobile cannons in warfare
  3. Cultivation of tobacco and red chilies
 Which of the above was/were introduced into India by the English?  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2                      (c) 2 and 3                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the
  - (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
  - (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
  - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
  - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
3. The Congress ministries resigned in the seven provinces in 1939, because
  - (a) the Congress could not form ministries in the other four provinces
  - (b) emergence of a 'left wing' in the Congress made the working of the ministries impossible
  - (c) there were widespread communal disturbances in their provinces
  - (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct
4. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?
  1. Introduction of diarchy in the executive government of the provinces
  2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
  3. Devolution of legislative authority by the center to the provinces
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
5. During Indian freedom struggle, the National Social Conference was formed. What was the reason for its formation?
  - (a) Different social reform groups or organisations of Bengal region united to form a single body to discuss the issues of larger interest and to prepare appropriate petitions/representations to the government
  - (b) Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for much a propose
  - (c) Behramji Malabari and M.G Ranade decided to bring together all the social reform groups of the country under one organisation
  - (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context
6. Which of the following parties were established by Dr. B.R Ambedkar?
  1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India
  2. All Indian Scheduled Castes Federation
  3. The Independent Labour Party
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below.  
 (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
7. Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in 1932, mainly because
  - (a) Round Table Conference failed to satisfy Indian political aspirations
  - (b) Congress and Muslim League had differences of opinion
  - (c) Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award
  - (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context
8. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements:
  1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government
  2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots
  3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?  
 (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only                      (c) 1, 2 and 3                      (d) None

9. Consider the following statements:  
The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that the
1. exposed the economic exploitation of Indian by the British
  2. interrupted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indian
  3. stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
10. The Rowlatt Act aimed at
- (a) Compulsory economic support to war efforts
  - (b) Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial
  - (c) Suppression of the Khilafat Movement
  - (d) Imposition of restriction on freedom of the press
11. The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) is very important in history, because
1. the congress passed a resolution demanding complete independence
  2. the rift between the extremists and moderates was resolved in that Session
  3. a resolution was passed rejecting the two-nation theory in that Session
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3                      (c) 1 and 3                      (d) None of above
12. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Brahmo Samaj?
1. It opposed idolatry
  2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts
  3. It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only                      (c) 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3



## **INDIAN CULTURE**

1. With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of Indian that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?
1. Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.
  2. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music.
  3. Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1, 2 and 3                      (d) None of the above is correct
2. How do you distinguish between Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam dances?
1. Dancers occasionally speaking dialogues are found in Kuchipudi dance but not in Bharatanatyam.
  2. Dancing on the brass plate by keeping the feet on its edges is a feature of Bharatanatyam but Kuchipudi dance does not have such a form of movements.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**2011**

## **ANCIENT INDIA**

1. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by
- (a) Universal law                      (b) Universal Truth                      (c) Universal Faith                      (d) Universal Soul
2. Regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements:
1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, through present, did not dominate the scene.

2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. The “dharma” and “rita” depict a central idea of ancient Vedic civilization of Indian. In this context consider the following statements:

1. Dharma was a conception of obligations and of the discharge of one’s duties to oneself and to others.
2. Rita was the fundamental moral law governing the functioning of the universe and all it contained

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

## **MODERN INDIA**

1. The tendency for increased litigation was visible after the introduction of the land settlement system of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The reasons for this are normally traced to which of the following provisions?

- (a) Making Zamindar’s position stronger vis-à-vis the ryot
- (b) Making east India company an overload of Zamindars
- (c) Making judicial system more efficient
- (d) None of the (a), (b) and (c) above

2. Which one of the following observations is not true about the Quit India Movement of 1942?

- (a) It was a non-violent movement
- (b) It was a led by Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) It was a spontaneous movement
- (d) It did not attract the labour class in general

3. With reference to the period of colonial rule in Indian, “Home Charges” formed an important part following funds constituted Home Charges?

1. Funds used to support the Indian Office in London
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India
3. Funds used for waging wars outside Indian by the British

Select the correct answer suing the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 1 and 2 only                      (c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3

4. What was the reason for Mahatma Gandhi to organize a satyagraha ion behalf of the peasants of Kheda?

1. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought.
2. The Administration proposed to introduce Permanent Settlement in Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 only                      (c) Both 1 and 2                      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. What was the purpose with which Sir William Wedderburn and W.S. Caine had set up the Indian Parliamentary Committee in 1893?

- (a) To agitate for Indian political reforms in the House of Commons
- (b) To campaign for the entry of Indians into the Imperial Judiciary
- (c) To facilitate a discussion on India’s Independence in the British Parliament
- (d) To agitate for the entry of eminent Indians into the British Parliament.

6. Mahatma Gandhi said that some of his deepest convictions were reflected in a book titled, “Unto this Last” and the book transformed his life. What was the message from the book that transformed Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Uplifting the oppressed and poor is the moral responsibility of an educated man
- (b) The good of individual is contained in the good of all
- (c) The life of celibacy and spiritual pursuit are essential for a noble life
- (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct in this context

7. With reference to the period of Indian freedom struggle, which of the following was/were recommended by the Nehru report?
1. Complete Independence for India.
  2. Joint electorates for reservation of seats for minorities
  3. Provision of fundamental rights for the propel of India in the Constitution
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only                      (b) 2 and 3 only                      (c) 1 and 3 only                      (d) 1, 2 and 3
8. Which amongst the following provided a common factor for tribal insurrection in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- (a) Introduction of a new system of land revenue and taxation of tribal products
  - (b) Influence of foreign religious missionaries in tribal areas
  - (c) Rise of a large number of money lenders, traders and revenue farmers as middlemen in tribal areas
  - (d) The complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities.
9. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, Usha Mehta is well-known for
- (a) Running the secret Congress Radio in the wake of Quit India Movement
  - (b) Participating in the Second-Round Table Conference
  - (c) Leading a contingent of Indian National Army
  - (d) Assisting in the formation of Interim Government under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

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## INDIAN CULTURE

1. India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. For this pre-eminence of early maritime history of Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing explanation/explanations?
- (a) As compared to other countries, India had a better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times
  - (b) The rulers of southern India always patronized traders, Brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context
  - (c) Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal Facilitated sea voyages
  - (d) Both (a) and (b) are convincing



## PRELIMS-- SYLLABUS --HISTORY OF INDIA AND INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

### TOPIC WISE ANALYSIS (PRELIMS 2018-2011)

TOPIC	MODULES WISE SEGREGATION	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
<b>MODERN INDIA</b>	• British Conquests and Colonialism	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
	• Socio- Religious & Caste movements	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
	• India's First War of Independence	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	• Peasants and Tribal movements	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	• British Rule & Constitutional reforms	6	1	1	1	-	1	2	2
	• Indian National Movement- Moderate, Extremist phase (INC, Bengal partition, Swadeshi, Surat Split, HRL etc)	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
	• Revolutionary Militant phase, Trade	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
	• Gandhi and Indian national movement	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
	• Rowaltt, early carrier, NCM, CDM, RTC, Quit India, other developments, INA & Naval Mutiny	-	1	1	2	1	2	4	3
	• Towards achieving freedom & partition	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
<b>ANCIENT INDIA</b>	• Pre-historical Era	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Indus & Vedic civilization	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	2
	• Buddhism & Jainism	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1
	• Mauryan and Post Mauryan Era	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
	• Gupta and Post Gupta era	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
<b>MEDIEVAL INDIA</b>	• India from 8th AD to 12th AD			1	2	1		1	
	• Bhakti & Sufi Religious movements	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
	• Delhi Sultanate and provincial kingdoms and their contributions	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Mughal Empire & Contributions	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
<b>CULTURE AND HERITAGE</b>	• Visual & performing arts	2	2	-	1	5	1	2	-
	• Language, Literature, Religion, Festivals, & Pilgrim	2	2	4	2	4	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>